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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, May 28, 1796. Number 50[illegible]

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has just received a large and general Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Short Credit.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1796.

Emanuel Swedenbourg's THEOLOGICAL WRITINGS, FOR SALE, at the PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, in Somerset, Pennsylvania.

Together with a few other Books, relative to the New Jerusalem Church.

(At Philadelphia prices.)

May 4, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber on the night of the 13th instant an Apprentice Lad to the Hatting Business, named* THOMAS HOLAND, *about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, full faced, black hair, probably wears a queu; had on and took with him, one black rorum hat with a narrow brim, one brown cloth coatee, nankeen jacket and overalls, one king's cord jacket, one pair striped cotton overalls, and sundry other cloaths. He went off with one* Thomas Cecil, *a Tinner, about the same age, slim made, wears a blue coat and white hat. It is supposed they will make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to get work. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and secures him in any jail so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward paid by*

SAMUEL JONES.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1796.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or taking him off at their peril.

Information to Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Storekeepers of Pittsburgh, that he will open in a few days in the Town of Washington, an elegant, extensive, and well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. which will be sold for Cash, or marketable Produce, wholesale or otherwise, upon such low terms as to be worthy their particular attention, as they were imported immediately under his own inspection from the first Manufactories in Europe, and among which are a variety of the following Articles, viz.

Superfine, broad and narrow cloths of all colours	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Cassimers	Romal & Pullicat do.
Fancy Waistcoatings	Silk & Muslin fancy'd shawls
Velvets	Yard wide, 5-4 and 6-4 Book and Jaconet Muslins
Corduroys	
Royal Ribs	
Fullians	Book and Jaconet do.
Clouded and Striped Nankeens	handkerchiefs
	Coloured bordered
Yard wide and 7 8 Irish Linens	Muslin handkerfs.
	Tambour'd Cravats
Checks	An elegant assortment
Calicoes	of fashionable ribbons
Chintzes	
Threads	Purple and Chintz
Sewing Silk & Twist	Shawls
Hosiery, great variety	Pins
Tapes	Needles
Bobbins	Moules
Dimities	Buttons
Muslins	Calimancoes
Mullinets	Durants
Quiltings	Jeans Spinning
Supe & quality bindings	Yorkshire Cloths
	India Nankeens
Silk, Ferrets & Galloons	Some low priced bridles

And a great variety of other Articles too numerous to mention.

ATTON PEMBERTON.

May 17, 1796. tf.

THE partnership of Schewe and Hanckel dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th of April last, and from that date neither of them is answerable for the other, as Frederick Hanckel has paid C. F. Schewe, the whole sum.

CHRISTOPH. FREDERICK SCHEWE.

FREDERICK HANCKEL.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1796.

N. B. Frederick Hanckel continues the business, wholesale and retail.

To be Rented,

For a term of years.

A Dwelling House 30 feet square, and a Still House of the same dimensions, situate on the state road leading from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, distant from the former place 10 miles, near the mouth of Turtle creek. The situation is eligible for a tavern, a never failing spring supplies the distillery with a sufficiency of water at any season of the year, and within a quarter of a mile of a grist mill. For further partitulars enquire of George Wallace, esquire, or of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM ROWLEY.

May 7, 1796.

Holland Company Lands.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of Allegheny river and French creek, affording an interesting variety of arable and meadow grounds, and capable of early improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement. All the advantages of soil, climate and situation are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The lands are rich, fertile and finely watered. The air, like all the country beyond the Allegheny mountains, is mild, pure and healthy, and the rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States is more materially benefitted by the commercial advantages arising from the free navigation of the northern lakes and southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterprising adventurers from the eastern and Atlantic states will, from motives of interest and convenience, in a very few years pass through this delightful country to all the western world. This, added to the natural productions, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price with every thing necessary for their health and happiness. To those who are determined to settle in the country, and wish to make purchases, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms.—To those who are desirous of holding under improving leases, generous supplies of provisions and farming utensils, or gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to sober, honest, and industrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving settlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and consisting of above thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esquire, where all the necessaries, and many of the conveniences for living may be procured at a reasonable price. A saw mill is already erected—a grist mill will be established in the course of this season. A great plenty of grass and hay can be easily procured with no other expence than cutting and curing upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek. All those, who are desirous of knowing the truth of these facts, or wish to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive farther information by applying to Mr. Charles Cazenove, at New Geneva, in Fayette county; to Messrs. Denny and Beelen, at Pittsburgh; to Alexander M'Dowell, Esq. at Franklin; or at Cussewago, in Mr. Mead's settlement, about 40 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

May 1st, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL *persons indebted to the estate of John Whitacor, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in properly attested to*

NANCY WHITACOR, Administratrix.

DAVID CARNAHAN, Administrator.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1796.

A good Store and Counting Room, to be Let.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1796.

THE subscribers duly authorised and instructed for that purpose by the Governor of this Commonwealth, will sell at Public Sale, on the first Monday in August next, at the house of WILLIAM MORROW, in PITTSBURGH, the following TOWN and OUT LOTS, within the Town and Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh, which Lots had been formerly sold, but reverted to the State on account of a default in paying the purchase money, viz.

Town Lots No.	*Out Lots No.*	*Acres*	*Perches*
79	11	9	83
80	12	8	123
9	179	10	
10	180	10	
11	181	10	
40	183	10	
72	254	10	
106	255	10	
100	256	10	
85	237	10	
121	236	10	
122	235	10	
123	234	10	
16	229	10	
17	228	10	
18	227	10	
19	226	10	
20	265	10	
14	231	10	

One half of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within six months, when the patents will issue. The first payment will be forfeited to the state if the second is not punctually made.

The elegant and convenient situation of these Lots is too well known to make any description necessary. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale, and attendance given by

PRESLEY NEVILL.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *the subscriber, living near the mouth of Turtle creek, a quantity of* SCANTLING, *and other Timber, suitable to make a complete Frame House, of any size that may be wanted. Also, Weather Boards, Shingles, and Plank for three floors for the building. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. The House will be framed if the purchaser requires it.*

BENJAMIN LOVEJOY.

May 10, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, February 20.

WE are assured that two Englishmen, now here, are charged with powers to treat with France under the mediation of his Catholic Majesty. It is added, that whenever preliminaries are signed, all our ships are to be dismantled, except 40.

WARSAW, February 20.

We are assured to day, that war is immediately to be declared between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. Field Marshal Suwarrow has accepted the command of the troops on the Dneister, and is to have four generals under him. Field Marshal Romanzow will command a corps near Oczakow.

HAMBURG, March 15.

Letters from Berlin state, that a small corps of Prussian troops is to assemble next spring, on the frontiers of Westphalia, under the orders the prince of Hohenlohe.

According to the last letters fr Vienna Baron Thurst, the present I perial minister for foreign affairs, is be appointed cabinet minister to t emperor; and is to be succeeded the former department by Count Le back.

Letters from Petersburgh cont intelligence, that general Kosciusk has been lately removed from Peter burgh to a fortress thirty miles dista from Muscow.

BRUXELLES, March 16.

The head quarters of the army the Sambre and Meuse have been r moved from Bonne to Cologne, whi is a more centrical situation for the m litary operations which are about take place on the right bank of th Rhine.

They left Cologne on the 12th ins and on the same day Gen. Jourdan s out for Dusseldorff, whither upwar of 20,000 men have received orde to repair with all possible diligence. This order appears to have been occ sioned by the movement of the Austr ans, who have left their camp in fro of the Lahn, and have advanced t wards Seigbourg. Every day larg bodies of the enemy's troops are pa ceived, from the left bank of th Rhine, coming down from the moun tains, and collecting on the left ban of the Sieg.

It seems to be the intention of th Austrians to open the campaign by a attack on the entrenched camps Oberbilick and Dusseldorff. This la town, and the fortified lines establishe for its protection, which form in fron of it a complete crescent, the two ex tremities of which extend to the Rhine are in a respectable state of defence and capable of making a long and ef fectual resistance.

It is considered as certain, that hos tilities will commence before the en of March.

Different corps of troops which wer on their march for Coblentz an Treves, have received orders to re turn, and to proceed to Crevelt.

They are about to draft all the bes troops horse and foot, from the nin new departments, in order to send them to the Lower Rhine—Some o these have been selected, and are al ready on their march.

BASLE, March 9.

I have just learnt the most import ant news from a correspondent who informs me exactly of every thing which passes. He writes to me, that Baron D. Ingelstorm, who arrived lately from London, has been for some time in Paris, and is now on his way to Vienna. It is believed that he had some conferences with Mr. Pitt on the subject of peace; the result of which he had made known to the French go vernment.

It is said that Mr. Pitt gave him to understand, that England would consent to the decision of Belgium; but that he insists upon an indemnification for the expences of the war, viz.—Borsier, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch establishments in the East Indies; to which the French government would never accede.

All the rumours respecting the march of a Prussian army towards the Rhine, are without foundation. The king of Prussia has too much to fear from the ambitious Catharine to engage in a a new war, which would leave him defenceless on the side of Russia.

PARIS, *March* 13.

Letters from the Hague ſtates, that the inhabitants emigrate in great numbers, abandoning their houſes, to take refuge in Germany, and particularly in the Pruſſian dominions.

The reſignation of Merlin (of Douai) not having been accepted by the Directory, he continues of courſe to be the Miniſter of General Police. If letters from Angers be credited, D'Autichamp has ſucceeded Stoffiet in the command of the rebels in that part of La Vendee.

General Curtois, charged with having been the cauſe of the diſaſters which our troops experienced before Mentz, has been tried by military commiſſion and ſentenced to be impriſoned for three months.

Letters from Angers of the 16th, (March 6) ſtate that the Chouans have taken the town of Mayence by ſurpriſe, and that General Hoche has given orders to arreſt and bring to trial, Camus and Lovizi, who commanded the town, and who have been accuſed by the inhabitants and the conſtituted authorities.

A letter from Angers, of the 16th of March, ſtates, that the rebels of La Vendee have made themſelves maſters of Chalonnes, which is but three leagues from that City, and have killed the Governor.

LONDON, *March* 23.

We have received private information that the Chouans, who are in Normandy, lately made an attempt on the town of Lilieus; but, after a vigorous attack were compelled to retire. Having, however, received reinforcements, they renewed their attack; and the Patriots having, in the mean time, been diſarmed by the inhabitants, they ſucceeded in carrying the place.

March 26. It was yeſterday reported in the city upon what authority we know not, that Admiral Duncan had received certain intelligence of the deſtination and ſituation of the Dutch fleet, and was gone after it, in the hope of bringing it to action.

Dutch papers of the 15th inſt. are in town. They contain a report of the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, to the 12th. In the ſitting of the 11th, the Preſident propoſed, and it was decreed, that a ſtatement ſhould be made of the debts and expenditures of the republic. The land committee was ordered to make a report upon the expences of the army and fortifications; the 100 millions due to France; and the payment of the penſions. The Marine committee was ordered to draw up an account of the expences of the navy; and another commiſſion was directed to prepare a ſtatement of the expences of the Convention.

Admiralty-Office, *March* 22.

A diſpatch of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office, from Sir William Sidney Smith.

Diamond, off Cape Frebel, *March* 11.

SIR,

Having received information that the armed veſſels, detached by the Prince of Bouillon, had chaſed a convoy conſiſting of a corvette, two luggers, four brigs, and two ſloops, into Herqui: I proceeded off that port to reconnoitre their poſition, and found the channel, which I found very narrow and intricate. I ſucceeded however, in gaining a knowledge of thoſe points, ſufficient to determine me to attack them, in the Diamond, without loſs of time, and without waiting for the junction of any part of the ſquadron, leſt the enemy ſhould fortify themſelves ſtill further on our appearance.

Lieut. M'Kinley, of the Liberty brig, and Lieut. Goſſet, of the Ariſtocrat lugger, joined me off the cape, and though not under my orders, very handſomely offered their ſervices, which I accepted, as ſmall veſſels were eſſentially neceſſary in ſuch an operation. The permanent fortifications for the defence of the bay, are two batteries on a high rocky promontory. We obſerved the enemy to be very buſily employed in mounting a detached gun on a very commanding point of the entrance. At one o'clock yeſterday afternoon this gun opened upon us as we paſſed: the Diamond's fire, however, ſilenced it in eleven minutes. The others opened us as we came round the point, and their commanding ſituation giving them a decided advantage over a ſhip in our poſition, I judged it neceſſary to adopt another mode of attack, and accordingly detached the marines and boarders to land behind the point, and take the batteries in the rear. As the boats approached the beach they met with a warm reception, and a temporary check from a body of troops drawn up to oppoſe their landing: the ſituation was critical, the ſhip being expoſed to a moſt galling fire, and an intricate pilotage, with a conſiderable portion of her men thus detached. I pointed out to Lieut. Pine the apparent practicability of ſcaling the precipice in front of the batteries, which he readily perceived, and, with alacrity and bravery, of which I have had many proofs in the courſe of our ſervice together, he undertook and executed this hazardous ſervice, landing immediately under the guns, and rendering himſelf maſter of them before the column of troops could reach the heights. The fire from the ſhip was directed to cover our men in this operation; it checked the enemy in their advancement, and the re-embarkation was affected, as ſoon as the guns were ſpiked, without the loſs of a man, though we have to regret Lieut. Carter, of the marines, being dangerouſly wounded, on this occaſion.

The enemy's guns, three twenty-four pounders, being ſilenced and rendered uſeleſs for the time, we proceeded to attack the corvette and the other armed veſſels, which had by this time opened their fire on us, to cover the operation of hauling themſelves on ſhore. The Diamond was anchored as cloſe to the Corvette as her draft of water would allow. The Liberty brig was able to approach near, and on this occaſion I cannot omit to mention the very gallant and judicious manner in which Lieut. M'Kinley, her commander, brought this veſſel into action, profiting by her light draft of water to follow the corvette cloſe. The enemy's fire ſoon ſlackened, and the crew being obſerved to be making for the ſhore, on the Engliſh colours being hoiſted on the hill, I made the ſignal for the boats, manned and armed, to board, directing Lieut. Goſſet in the lugger, to cover them. This ſervice was executed by the party from the ſhore, under the direction of Lieut. Pine, in a manner that does them infinite credit, and him every honour, as a brave man and able officer. The enemies troops occupied the high projecting rocks all round the veſſels, from whence they kept up an inceſſant fire of muſquetry; and the utmoſt that could be effected at the moment was to ſet fire to the corvettee (named L'Etourdie, of 16 guns, twelve pounders on the main deck) and one of the merchant brigs, ſince as they fell the enemy preſſed down on the ſands, cloſe to the veſſels; Lieut. Pine therefore returned on board, having received a ſevere contuſion on the breaſt from a muſquet ball. As the tide roſe again it became practicable to make a ſecond attempt to burn the remaining veſſels. Lieut. Pearſon was accordingly detached for that purpoſe, with the boats, and I am happy to add, his gallant exertions ſucceeded to the utmoſt of my hopes, notwithſtanding the hew and heavy fire of muſquetry from the ſhore. This fire was returned with great ſpirit and evident good effect; and I was much pleaſed with the conduct of Lieut. Goſſet in the hired lugger, and Mr. Knight, in the Diamond's launch, who covered the approach and retreat of the boats. The veſſels were all burnt except an armed lugger which kept up her fire to the laſt.

The wind and tide ſuiting at ten at night to come out of the harbour again, we weighed and paſſed the point of Herqui, from which we received a few ſhot, the enemy having found means to reſtore one of the guns to activity. Our loſs as appears by the incloſed return, is trifling conſidering the nature of the enterpriſe, and the length of time we were expoſed to the enemy's fire. Theirs, I am perſuaded, muſt have been great, from the numbers within the range of our ſhot and ſhells.—The conduct of every officer and man under my command, meets with my warmeſt approbation; it would be ſuperfluous to particularize any others than thoſe I have named; ſuffice it to ſay, the characteriſtic bravery and activity of Britiſh ſeamen never was more conſpicuous.

Lieut. Pine will have the honour to preſent their Lordſhips with the colours which he ſtruck on the battery—and I beg leave to recommend him particularly to their Lordſhips, as a moſt meritorious officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Evan Nepean, Eſq. Sec. to the Admiralty.

A return of the killed and wounded belonging to his majeſty's ſhip Diamond, in the three attacks of the enemy's batteries and ſhipping, in Herqui, the 17th of March, 1795. Killed Two Seamen.

Wounded, firſt Lieut. Horace Pine, Lieut. Carter of the marines, and five ſeamen.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

The following intereſting particulars reſpecting the loſs of the Dutton Eaſt Indiaman, are given in a late London paper.

"WE have had a terrible ſucceſſion of ſtormy weather of late. On Tueſday, immediately after dinner, I went to the Hoe, to ſee the Dutch Eaſt Indiaman, full of troops, upon the rocks directly under the flag ſtaff of the citadel. She had been out ſeven weeks, on her paſſage to the Weſt Indies as a tranſport with 400 troops on board, beſides women and the ſhip's crew, and had been juſt driven back by ſtreſs of weather with great numbers of ſick on board.

"You cannot conceive any thing ſo horrible as the appearance of the whole together, when I firſt arrived upon the ſpot. The ſhip was grounded on ſunken rocks, ſomewhat inclining to one ſide without a maſt, and the bowſprit alſo carried away. Her decks covered with ſoldiers, thick as they could ſtand by one another, with the ſea breaking in a dreadful manner around them. What ſtill added to the melancholy grandeur of the ſcene was the diſtreſs guns, which were fired now and then directly over our heads from the citadel.

"When I firſt arrived, I found that they had by ſome means got a rope, one end of which was fixed to the ſhip, and the other held by the people on ſhore, by which means they could yield as the ſhip ſwung. Upon this rope they had placed a ring, which by reeving out two ſmaller ropes they could draw to and from the ſhip. To this ring a loop was ſuſpended, which each man put under his arms and thus holding alſo the ring in his hands, he ſupported himſelf while drawn to the ſhore by the people. And in this manner I ſaw ſeveral brought to land.

"This mode proved a tedious operation, and though I looked at the proceſs a long while, the numbers on the deck were not apparently diminiſhed. Beſides, from the motion the ſhip had by rolling upon the rocks, it was not practicable to keep the rope equally ſtretched. From this cauſe, as well as from the ſudden riſing of the waves, you would at one moment ſee a poor wretch hanging ten or twenty feet above the water; and the next totally loſe ſight of him, buried in the form of a wave. Some, indeed, eſcaped better.

"But, after all, this was not a ſcheme of which the women and the ſick could avail themſelves. I obſerved with the greateſt admiration at this juncture, the behaviour of a Captain (Sir Edward Pellew) who ſeemed intereſted in the higheſt degree for the preſervation of thoſe on board the wreck. He exerted himſelf uncommonly and directed others what to do on ſhore. In vain, by a large ſpeaking trumpet, he endeavoured to make himſelf heard on board. Nothing could be heard but the tremendous roaring of the winds and ſea!

"He then offered five guineas to any perſon who would ſuffer himſelf to be drawn on board with inſtructions to them what to do—When he found that no one would accept the offer, he gave an inſtance of the higheſt heroiſm, for he faſtened the rope about himſelf, and gave the ſignal to be drawn on board. He had his uniform coat on, and his ſword hanging by his ſide. I have not here room for particular deſcription, there was ſomething grand and intereſting in this. For, as ſoon as they had pulled him into the wreck, he was received with three vaſt ſhouts by the people on board, and theſe were immediately echoed by thoſe who lined the ſhores, the garriſon walls and lower batteries.

"The firſt thing he did, was to rig out two other ropes like the firſt—I ſaw him moſt actively employed upon them with his own hands. This quicked the matter a good deal, and by this time two large open row boats were arrived from the dock yard, and a ſloop had with difficulty, worked out from Plymouth Pool. He then directed his attention to the women and ſick, who were with diffiulty got into the open boats, and then carried off to the ſloop, who kept at a diſtance for fear of being ſtove againſt the ſhip or thrown upon the rocks. He ſuffered but one boat to approach at a time, and ſtood with his drawn ſword to prevent too many ruſhing into the boat.

"After he had ſeen all the people, except about ten or fifteen, out of the ſhip, he faſtened himſelf in the rope as before, and was drawn aſhore, where he was again received with ſhouts.

"I obſerved a poor goat and a dog among the crowd; when the people were ſomewhat thinned away, I ſaw the goat marching about with much unconcern, but the dog ſhewed evident anxiety, for I beheld him ſtretching himſelf out at one of the ports ſtanding partly upon the port, and partly upon a gun, and looking earneſtly towards the ſhore, where I ſuppoſe he knew his maſter was. All theſe periſhed ſoon after, for, as the ſea roſe, the ſhip was waſhed all over, and ſhe is now in pieces."

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *May* 2.

WE with pleaſure inform the friends of the French Republic and of Civil Liberty, that the Britiſh troops have been totally defeated with the loſs of their camp equipage, artillery and cavalry at Leogane, in St. Domingo, and that the celebrated Victor Hugues, who has been ſo often honoured by ariſtocratic ſlander in this country, is in great force in Gaudaloupe.—A few weeks ſince, he harrangued his black troops, who are now all freemen, and they ſwore on the field, to defend their lives, property and liberty to the laſt drop of blood, againſt the Britiſh deſpots.

LEXINGTON, *April* 23.

INDIAN NEWS.

By a gentleman juſt from Naſhville, we are informed, that news had arrived at that place, that between the 20th and 30th of March, the Indians killed a family (who were going up the Miſſiſippi,) between the mouth of the Ohio and the Illinois, conſiſting of twelve perſons. The perſon who brought the news to Naſhville ſaw ten of the dead bodies—they are ſaid to have come from the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh.

MARTINSBURGH, *April* 28.

A moſt ſavage murder was committed laſt Sunday night, on the body of Mr. Nicholas Young, an honeſt, aged citizen, living in the vicinity of Shepherd's Town. About twelve o'clock that night, Mr. Young diſcovered attempts making to enter his houſe by a back window; he immediately roſe from his bed, went out of the door to the back of the houſe, where he was inſtantly ſeized, a gun put to his body, diſcharged, and the contents of which lodged in his breaſt;—he, after walking two or three paces, fell and expired;—his unhappy wife on hearing the report of the piſtol, ran to his relief, when ſhe no ſooner beheld the partner of [illegible] lying a corpe, but an immediate [illegible] made at her life by the diſcharge of a piſtol, which, fortunately, only [illegible] priming in the pan, and ſhe eſcaped. [illegible] her beſt recollection, ſhe ſaw three [illegible] ſons, who were acceſſary in the [illegible] and heard her huſband ſpeak to the [illegible] ſhot him, previous to his fall;—[illegible] name was mentioned, but ſhe miſſed [illegible] it. The cauſe of this daring [illegible] pears to have been from the unfortunate Young's having received a large [illegible] evening before, for a plantation [illegible] and the villains apprehending the [illegible] be in the houſe, determined on the [illegible] with a view to obtain it;—[illegible] left in Shepherd's Town the evening [illegible] received, but the aged proprietor [illegible] life by its means—No diſcovery [illegible] been made of the perpetrator of the [illegible] deed.

QUEBEC, *April* 21.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, *April* 25.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill for making a temporary proviſion for the regulation of trade between this province and the United States of America, paſſed the ſame without amendment, which being reported, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

RICHMOND, *May* 5.

A phyſician in St. Mary's county, Maryland, writes to his friend in this city, that he was lately called to a boy in a [illegible] fever on the 4th day of the diſorder. He had been taking liquid laudanum in great doſes without effect. The phyſician who had preſcribed this remedy, gave him over. The phyſician (our correſpondent) who ſucceeded him, bled him plentifully, and afterwards gave him large quantities of wine and bark. He likewiſe applied bliſters to the outſide of each of his jaws. By the uſe of theſe remedies, he was relieved in 36 hours, and on the 2d of May he was perfectly well. It is to be hoped this communication of a cure of a diſorder, ſo often fatal, and by remedies which have ſucceeded in many ſimilar caſes, will prove uſeful to the citizens of the United States, and lead them to reject a dependence upon a remedy (laudanum) which has ſeldom done ſervice when uſed alone, and which is preſcribed only in compliance to great names.

NEW-YORK, *May* 12.

The ſhip Albemarle, Capt. [illegible] arrived here laſt evening, in 52 days from Cadiz, informs, that he was boarded off the Rock by the Britiſh ſhip Prevoyatte, and three of his hands taken out, tho' American citizens.

According to the lateſt accounts received from France, by way of London, it appears that the inſurgents in the weſt, are ſtill in conſiderable force, though they have ſuffered many defeats. They have lately taken two towns, Chalons and Mayenne, the latter of which they plundered and abandoned. De Puiſaye had been ſurprized, in company with ſome ladies, in the midſt of a part of his army. He attempted to ſave himſelf by flight, but, together with ſome of his followers, was ſhot by the republicans. D'Autichamp, who raiſed a regiment of emigrants, taken into Britiſh pay, is ſaid to have ſucceeded Stoffiet as the agent of inſurrection in one particular part of the country.

With regard to the internal ſtate of France, it was obſerved that Paris was tranquil. The ſubject which of late had chiefly engaged the public attention was the Liberty of the Preſs. The directory, following the example of other governments, was attempting to annihilate free diſcuſſion, becauſe ſome men abuſed it; they wiſh to deny the right of pointing out their miſconduct, becauſe they have been accuſed without foundation. In other meaſures it was owned they were adhering the ſyſtem of terror. They have iſſued two milliards of a new paper money, called territorial mandates, which muſt be received at par, under pain of tranſportation. The Louis d'or was at 5300 livres, and it is ſaid the maſs of aſſignats was rapidly diminiſhing.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 14.

On Thurſday evening arrived in town from New-York, with his lady and ſuit, his Excellency Robert Liſton, Eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

From the Courier Francais.

Extract of two letters from London, written by a merchant in London to his partner in this city, dated March 18 and 21ſt.

"For three days paſt all is here peace. The funds riſe every day. The three per cents are this day at 64, which is enough for the time.

At the ſame time we have received this morning letters from Hamburgh of the 7th, all ſpeak of war. Notwithſtanding which bets are laid of a hundred to one that we ſhall not have another campaign. God grant it!

21ſt. I expect to announce to you in the next letter the news of peace.

Pittsburgh, May 28.

The WESTERN POSTS, and all places within our territory, by the troops of the king of Great-Britain, are to be given up to the United States, on Wednesday next, the first of June; agreeable to the second article of the Treaty.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 10, 1796.

"When the petitions in favour of appropriations for the treaties came forward from our country, the oppoſition were ſeriouſly alarmed expecting this would take off Gallatin and Findley; more eſpecially as the grand juries, the preſident of your courts and aſſociate judges, and all the bar had joined them, and unequivocally aſſerted theſe treaties to have received the "ſanction of the American conſtitution." Vaſt pains, and great addreſs was uſed to prevent the effect of theſe petitions upon the minds of your repreſentatives. Cunning fingers aſſected to ſneer at them, as not coming with a good grace from inſurgents: Sarcaſms were thrown out on the inconſiſtency of abuſing Waſhington one day, and emblazoning it, another. It was ſaid you were like flocks ſith, *the beſt for being beaten.* There were no doubt coxcombs, that talked in this manner in earneſt, but no man of ſenſe ever did. Since the publication of Bradenridge's book, every body is convinced, that it is well for the government, and for the funding ſyſtem eſpecially, that there was no fighting. But ſuch language as this was played upon your paſſions in the houſe, exciting a falſe ſenſe of honour, and putting it upon their pride not to yield to the petitions. At leaſt theſe things had an influence on Findley; for he has talked this way. It is ſaid, he was induced to quit his place *by the treaty party offering to make him Governor.* He might have known that any ſuch offer was a hum. As to the ſtory which they have upon him, that the trunk which he went to ſend home was filled with French gold, I pay no credit to it. It has been raiſed by ſome wag.

Findley's mind was not equal to the great queſtions agitated. He could not comprehend them. I am of opinion that Gallatin thought he was right. He appears to be an enthuſiaſt; and reſembles Anacharſis Clootz in the French convention.

I have ſeen a gentleman who has converſed with Mr. Roſs the ſenator of your country, and who thinks an office for the ſale of lands, will be opened at Pittſburgh, and at Philadelphia. It is ſaid Lewis, aid-de-camp to Gen. Wayne is diſpatched to Niagara and Detroit to arrange for taking poſſeſſion of the poſts."

Mr. SCULL,

THE extract in your laſt, in which my name was introduced, is an inſtance of the freedom which the public has been in the habit of taking with me. But the alluſion is not correct. It was not at the adoption of the federal conſtitution, but at the calling a convention to conſider it, that the circumſtance occurred, and it was not to evade a vote, but to prevent the making a houſe, that members were abſent. When the ſergeant at arms was ſent out, it was not to compel, but to requeſt their attendance; and it was the poſſe comitatus out of doors, that aſſembled, and by conſtraint brought in a couple. But, not being there of their own accord, it became a parliamentary queſtion, whether the houſe could detain them. It was on this point I gave my opinion, and thought we had a right to detain. For the queſtion was not how they came there, but being there, *whether they ſhould have leave of abſence.* I did not enter at all upon the conſtitutional point of the right of conſtituents to take up a number of repreſentatives and ſurrender them to their peers. And I will not contend at this diſtance of time, but that it might have been carrying the matter at leaſt as far as it would bear, to take advantage of a compulſion to attend. But it may be ſaid in excuſe of the expence at that time bills had been brought forward to the laſt ſtage of paſſing and by the diſſolution of the houſe theſe would be loſt with all the expence attending them; and there were ſome of theſe in which I was particularly intereſted, the incorporation of the Pittſburgh Academy, Preſbyterian Church, &c.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

May 20, 1796.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 20.*

RUFUS KING, *Eſq. is nominated by the Preſident of the United States Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of London, and* DAVID HUMPHREYS, *Eſq. to the Court of Madrid. We are aſſured that theſe nominations were made in conſequence of the requeſt, reſpectively, of Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Short, to be recalled.*

From the New-York Minerva.

We have put into our hand a letter from Paris, diſcloſing a nefarious conſpiracy—no leſs than an attempt of certain American citizens to inſtigate the French government to take a decided part in oppoſing the execution of the Britiſh Treaty by this Country, and to inſiſt on our guarantee of their poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies: thus compelling us into the war with Great Britain and France.

Waſhington, May 26, 1796.

Mr. SCULL,

A ſerious charge has appeared againſt us in the Pittſburgh Gazette ſanctioned by the name of a very influencial character. Leſt that charge, *under that ſanction,* ſhould create a bias in the minds of the public prejudicial to our intereſt, we cannot conſiſtent with the duty we owe ourſelves, paſs it by in ſilence. We deem it neceſſary to controvert the evil tendency of that publication by the following ſtatement, to which you will pleaſe to give a place in your next paper.

THAT the piece ſigned *A Correſpondent* was tendered to us for publication and refuſed, is admitted, but, that there was an impropriety in refuſing it, or infringement of the Liberty of the Preſs in not inſerting it, can never be admitted.

One reaſon of its rejection was, becauſe it contained ſevere animadverſions on ourſelves, which we then thought, and ſtill think, undeſerved. The admiſſion of it unanſwered, would have been a tacid confeſſion that its ſeverity was merited, and the anſwering it, would probably have been the commencement of a controverſy we wiſhed to avoid.

But its containing animadverſions on ourſelves, was not the ſole reaſon of its rejection; it ſtruck at the fundamental principles of our undertaking—the impartiality of our paper. We conſider impartiality a duty incumbent on us. *A Correſpondent* lays it down as a rule that we are to inſert nothing but what is "*good*" or "*well ſaid for a good purpoſe.*" A great deal of diſcretionary power is lodged in the breaſt of an Editor; but he is not infallible, and conſequently not endued with the faculty of diſcerning the ſecret ſprings that actuate a man's conduct or of always diſtinguiſhing truth from falſhood, ignorance from intelligence or wiſdom from folly; it therefore becomes, in our opinion, the height of arrogance in him to pretend to be in poſſeſſion of it. Were we vain enough to form that pretenſion, we doubt whether our readers would willingly ſurrender their right of judging for themſelves.

To the ſentiments of *A Correſpondent* with regard to a Printer's giving the author of any publication that may happen to give offence to ſome individuals, we can never ſubſcribe, unleſs it appears that thoſe individuals have ſuſtained a *real* injury from it; the moment theſe ſentiments are admitted by a Printer—farewell to the Freedom of his Preſs.

The freedom of the preſs is circumſcribed and amenable to laws. When thoſe laws are infringed we think it ſoon enough for the Printer to be reprehenſible. We are not conſcious of having broken any laws; we know of no libel we have publiſhed. We ſtand charged indeed with withholding from the public the author of a piece that has proved obnoxious to ſome individuals; the line of conduct we have purſued in that inſtance, has been dictated by our duty, and we cannot conſent to barter away our own approbation for the ſmiles of any one.

At the ſame time that we venerate the freedom of the Preſs, we reprobate its licentiouſneſs, and have ever ſtudied to avoid whatever has had a tendency towards it.—Our great object has been, and in this we have ſpared no pains, "*to be uſeful*" and "*to pleaſe by being uſeful.*" We have endeavoured, all that in us lay, "*to favour truth, knowledge and virtue and to avoid their contraries.*" We have been ſtudious to obtain the applauſe of the *worthy* and the *wiſe* in preference to the unworthy and the ignorant, and we flatter ourſelves there are yet *ſome*, we dont even think it preſumption to ſay, *many*, of the former deſcription who *ſtill* think us entitled to it.

That we boaſt of our impartiality, is alſo granted: we cannot yet be brought to think partiality a virtue in a Printer; and we have yet to learn that in any controverſy, all the wiſdom, intelligence, decency and truth is uniformly on the one ſide, and all the folly, ignorance, ſcurrility and falſhood on the other.

That our paper is a good one *A Correſpondent* admits, he does us alſo the juſtice to admit that he knows not a better. Perfection in ſublunary affairs is ſought for in vain—mortals muſt be content with aiming at it. *Our aim* has hitherto been to make our publication as perfect as poſſible, and if we can continue that publication with that degree of reſpectability it has hitherto been conducted with, uninfluenced by party, and unawed by oppreſſion, we ſhall ſtill exert ourſelves to the utmoſt in the ſervice of a generous public. But if it cannot be continued FREE UNSHACKLED and INDEPENDENT, *let it fall*; it ſhall never be conducted on contrary principles by

COLERICK, HUNTER & BEAUMONT.

WHISKEY.

FOUR SHILLINGS & THREE PENCE Caſh, per gallon, will be given for good WHISKEY, delivered in Pittſburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

May 27, 1796.

THE *ACADEMY at PITTSBURGH* opened on the 23d inſtant, *under the direction of the Rev.* Mr. ROBERT ANDREWS, *late of Eaſttown, Pennſylvania.*

As Mr. Andrews finiſhed his education in two of the moſt celebrated ſeminaries in Europe, and has been in the habit of teaching for ſeveral years, eſpecially in the Royal Military and Marine Academy in Dublin, and has alſo ſpent three years in the ſame habit in America in two reſpectable places of literature, with general approbation; the Truſtees flatter themſelves, that from Mr. Andrews's aſſiduity and application to the duties of his ſtation, and the ſyſtematic manner in which he will arrange the different parts of the academic courſe, and alſo from the great care meant to be paid to the morals, manners and religious culture of the pupils, together with the healthy ſituation of the place, and the conveniency of accommodation, Pittſburgh will be rendered a moſt eligible and reſpectable ſeminary of learning.

The principles of Engliſh Grammar and Geography will make a particular part of the academic courſe, with their application to parſeing and explaining the Engliſh language, a knowledge of Globes, Maps, &c. The lower claſſes will be taught Orthography agreeable to ſtandards of the firſt taſte, aided by the Improvements of Sheridan, Walker, and Scott—Reading and a juſt pronunciation will be a peculiar object of Mr. Andrews perſonal attention—Writing, Mercantile Arithmetic, Navigation, Surveying, and Book keeping will be taught by the moſt reſpectable maſters that can be procured; and the uſual branches of claſſical education, with a ſuccinct view of the hiſtories of Ancient Greece and Rome, as detailed by Rollin, Millot, and Goldſmith, paying particular attention to the Antiquities and Mythology of the ſame people, as illuſtrated by Kennet, Potter, &c. together with a dated courſe of examination on the Belles Lettres, as abridged from Blair's and Prieſtley's Lectures on that ſubject.

A French and Dancing Maſter will alſo attend, for thoſe who may wiſh their children inſtructed in thoſe graceful parts of a polite education.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BRISON, Secy.

May 26, 1796.

THOSE *indebted to the firm of ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN & Co. are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Firm are deſired to preſent them, that payment may be made.*

Pittſburgh, May 24, 1796.

BY *virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on Thurſday the 30th day of June next, at the Court Houſe, a certain diſtrict of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Poke, deceaſed, and to be ſold by*

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1796.

Charles H. Swanengle,

GERMAN DOCTOR.

HEREBY *informs the public, that he has juſt arrived at Greenſburgh, where he means to practice PHYSIC, and attend all thoſe who may pleaſe to call on him with the greateſt punctuality, and upon the loweſt terms.*

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, May 23, 1796.

IT *is the duty of whoever diſcovers an unworthy man to point him out to mankind, in order to make them aware of his craft. Let therefore George Kline, of Carliſle, receive all the diſhonour attached to his abominable behaviour.*

Copy of an agreement between John Lanthois and George Kline.

"*We the ſubſcribers, John Lanthois on the* "*one part, and George Kline, on the other, do* "*hereby agree, that I the ſaid John Lanthois* "*purchaſe of the ſaid George Kline one horſe,* "*five years old, for the ſum of one hundred and* "*twenty dollars, once paid down here, and* "*I ſaid George Kline, in conſequence of the* "*above ſum of one hundred and twenty dollars* "*received, agree and bind myſelf to order the* "*ſum of one hundred dollars to be paid back for* "*the aforeſaid horſe at Pittſburgh, provided* "*that the ſaid horſe be delivered in like good* "*order. Made two copies at Carliſle the 10th* "*day of May 1796.*

"*The ſaid John Lanthois further agrees* "*to keep the ſaid horſe at Pittſburgh until the* "*20th of this aforeſaid month of May 1796.*

Signed, *George Kline.*
John Lanthois.

Witneſſes.
Thomas Foſter,
Samel. Davis.

Worthy Men of the United States. (Carliſle's names) ——Know that George Kline has no more thought whether there was a Lanthois in the world, and never ſent for his horſe. To you, alſo, Poſtmaſter General, whoſe confidence in ſuch a man ſhould be put no more, for the ſake of the concerned, to you this will alſo be ſent, that you may know wh it remains to do.

JOHN LANTHOIS.

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1796.

P. S. Pray, my kind readers, attend to the caſe, but excuſe my ſtile as a ſtranger.

To the Freeholders, Houſekeepers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittſburgh.

Notice is Given,

That on Monday Evening, the 30th inſt. at ſix o'clock, a Town Meeting will be held for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of repealing an exiſting ordinance eſtabliſhing every day in the week as market day.

By order,
JAMES HENRY, Town Clerk.

May 26, 1796.

THE Members that compoſe the Weſtmoreland County Troop of Horſe, are requeſted to attend parade in the town of Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the 31ſt inſt. 10 o'clock A. M. with their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, in good order.

BENJAMIN LODGE, *Captain.*

May 14, 1796.

Stop a Villain.

TEN DOLLARS reward will be paid to any perſon for the delivery of the body of Jacob Endrews in the jail of Allegheny county. He is about 22 years of age, light curly hair, tied, ſlender made, pock marked, much of a coxcomb, fond of gambling, and when intoxicated very quarrelſome, he is a ſadler by trade, which he learnt with Daniel Overaker, in Winchester, and his parents live within four miles of that place.

As he has eloped from his bail it is hoped every honeſt man will examine ſtrictly ſuch as may anſwer this deſcription, together with his apparel, which was a clouded nankeen coat, ſtriped waiſtcoat and overalls, a white hat, two ſhirts ruffled at the boſom, and one calicoe ſhirt.

SOLOMON COOK.

Pittſburgh, May 25, 1796.

Strayed from Pittſburgh on the night of the 20th inſt. a dark bay waggon Horſe, ſtrong and coarſe built, and falls off very much in the hip; walks very ſlow and heavy, and is apparently from 12 to 15 years old, lately brought up the country, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed along the Philadelphia road, or to ſome plantation on the Monongahela river. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to Mr. WATSON, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, or leave directions where he may be found, ſhall receive a liberal reward, and all expences paid.

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1796.

Whereas the ſubſcriber purchaſed from John Finley, late of Allegheny county, Penſylvania, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, Three Tracts of Land, lying on the weſt of the Allegheny river, and in conſideration thereof give him a ſum of money and two notes of hand for ſeventy dollars each, payable in April 1797 and April 1798; and whereas the ſaid Finley cannot make me a title for ſaid land agreeable to contract, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I will not pay them until I am ſecured in the title.

ADLEY MONTIETH.

May 24, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Verſailles township, Allegheny county, about the 18th of April laſt, a bay Horſe, 4 years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, a brand on the near ſhoulder ſcarcely perceivable, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take him away.

ISAAC CLARK.

May 19, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, on the 15th inſt. a dark bay Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner by proving property, and paying charges may have him again.

ANDREW SPIERS.

May 21, 1796.

POETRY.

The following elegant ſtanzas have ſeveral times appeared in print. Perhaps it is not univerſally known, that they were written, originally in the Spaniſh language, by *Michael Saavedra Cervantes*, the inimitable author of Don Quixotte. They are ſuppoſed to be addreſſed by a young Lady to a Duenna, a ſort of peculiar character in Spain, at once the watchful guardian and governeſs, of young ladies of family and condition.

MOTHER, with watchful eye you ſtrive,
My freedom to reſtrain;
But know, unleſs I guard myſelf,
Your guard will be but vain.

It has been ſaid, and reaſon's voice,
Confirms the ancient lay,
That ſtrict confinement's rigid hand,
Enflames the wiſh to ſtray.

Love, once oppos'd, will ſoon increaſe,
And ſtrength ſuperior gain,
'Twere better far, believe my voice,
To give my will the rein—
For if I do not guard myſelf,
Your guard will be but vain.

For her who will not guard herſelf,
No other guard you'll find;
Cunning and fear will weak be found
To chain the active mind.
Tho' death himſelf ſhould bar my way,
His menace I'd diſdain—
Then learn, that till I guard myſelf,
Your guard will be but vain.

The raptur'd heart which once has felt
A ſenſe of love's delight,
Flies like the morn's impetuous wing,
To find the taper's light.
A thouſand guards, a thouſand cares,
Will ne'er the will reſtrain—
For if I do not guard myſelf,
All other guards are vain.

Such is the all controuling force,
Of love's reſiſtleſs ſtorm,
It gives to beauty's faireſt ſhape,
The dire Chimera's form.
To wax, the melting breaſt it turns,
Flames o'er the cheek are ſpread,
With hands of wool ſhe opes the door,
Unfelt the footſteps tread.
Then try no more with fruitleſs care
For if I do not guard myſelf,
Your guard will be but vain.

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No 39, North Front-Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the moſt complete manner, and of the beſt materials, CARDS of every deſcription, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Stock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleaſed to purchaſe their CARDS at ſaid MANUFACTORY may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber has removed from where he has lived for ſome time paſt to the corner of Chancery lane and Front ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jeremiah Barker's Store, where he ſtill continues to carry on the CLOCK, WATCH, and SILVER SMITH's Buſineſs, and returns his thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their commands, and flatters himſelf with a continuance of their favors, which ſhall be always punctually attended to, by their humble ſervant.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, April 30, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Grant's Hill, near Pittſburgh, a ſmall bay Horſe, 13 and an half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

M. DUNCAN.

May 12, 1796.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the CABINET-MAKING BUSINESS. Enquire of THOMAS LUKINS, in Front Street Pittſburgh.

May 14, 1796.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, off the plantation where William Carril lives, near John Bell's, Chartier's creek, yeſterday morning, or ſome time in the night before, a BAY MARE, fourteen and a half hands high, trots well, is well made, ſhod all round, and has loſt the ſight of her near eye—ſhe has four white feet, but no brand (I think) perceivable—the part of her mane where the bridle head-ſtall lies is cut. Whoever delivers ſaid mare to William Carril or the ſubſcriber ſhall receive two dollars reward, and reaſonable charges paid if ſtrayed, or ſix dollars if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice.

JOHN SEWARD.

May 7, 1796.

A SHORT time ſince the body of a man was found in the Ohio river, near George-Town—dreſſed in a ſhort jacket and corduroy breeches, and in one pocket was a gimblet, punch, one dollar & ſome ſmall pieces of ſilver. Should the friends of the deceaſed wiſh for the particulars they may apply to the ſubſcriber, on Chartiers creek, who was one of the inqueſt, held on ſaid body.

JAMES BELL.

May 14, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the COPPER SMITH Buſineſs, & TIN PLATE WORKER in the houſe formerly owned by the Rev. S. Barr, between Liberty & Penn ſtreets, where he makes Stills, Waſh Kettles, Fullers and Hatters Kettles, and does all kinds of work in that line, as low for caſh as it can be got in Philadelphia or Lancaſter.

He has for ſale Copper, Copper Sodder, Borax, Rivits, Cocks, and Tin work; and will give the higheſt price for old Copper, Pewter & Braſs.

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1796.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above buſineſs.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greenſburgh.

JAMES *Barr, eſq. John Beard, eſq. James Buſbay, Redſtone; John Beer, blackſmith; John Bonar, Turtle creek; Andrew Brown, Forks of Yough; James Brown, carpenter; Charles F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Wm. Backhobſe, Luke Crawford, near Greenſburgh; Samuel Coyle, Bruſh creek; John Collop, Yough; John Cole, care of Simon Drum; Nicholas Chapman, Daniel Curry, Conemagh; Valentine Creſs, Jonathan Culbert, care of John Irwin, Bruſh creek; Edward Cook, eſq. Fayette county; John Coughron, Antetum; James Dill, care of James Brady, eſq. John Douglaſs, 12 miles below Greenſburgh; Elizabeth Dilworth, near Lovingire's mill; Gaſper Early, Rebecca Earneſt; Captain Mahlon Ford, Mr. Gilleſpie, one mile from Reed's tavern; John Guthrie, near Greenſburgh; Windle Geyger, James Hunter, care of Wm. Jack, eſq. John Houſer, Margaret Heron, Samuel Hays, Simon Hobby, Doctor William Irwin, James Irwin, jun. Moſes Irwin, John Jameſon, James Irwin, Chreſly Kerr, Rev. James M'Kinny, Rev. J. M'Pherron, Capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander Moorhead, Daniel M'Kiſſick, Loyalhannon; John Myers, Diſtiller; Iſaac Miller, Mercle's mill; Frederick Myer, Duncan M'Sparran, Legionier; Hamilton M'Lean, Andrew M'Farland; Bruſh creek; Iſaac M'Kiſſick, Nicholas Miller, Peter Miller, Jeſſe Naſh, Matthew Neely, Jas. Naſh, Brintle Robbins, Thomas Roberts, Ligonier; Mathias Ringle, Frederick Reigart, David Ryal, Abel Sargant, univerſal miniſter; Nicholas Swope, eſq. Capt. John Sloan, Philip Smith, David Thompſon, John Veaſy, John Walker, ſurveyor; John Wells, Peter Walls, William Wilſon.*

PITTSBURGH FAIR.

WILL commence on Monday the 6th of June next—Merchants and other perſons who wiſh to attend the ſame with their merchandize and other property are deſired to apply to the Clerk of the Market for ſtands, on the Saturday preceding, or on the morning of the firſt day of the Fair.—Great preparations are making for the entertainment of the people, amongſt which a number of the firſt, ſecond and third rate running Horſes, are in keeping for the Turf, and aſtoniſhing feats of Slack Rope, Wire Dancing, Balancing, Tumbling, the Italian Shades, &c. &c. &c. will be performed by Mr. Saunders and his man Merryman, on the evening of the firſt day, and every evening during the Fair. May 12, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night the 3d of May, a dark bay Horſe, 5 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, a lengthy round bodied horſe, branded I. C. on the near Buttock, ſome white on one of his hind feet, ſaddle marks, ſhod all round, has lately been rode from Kentucky; if ſtrayed perhaps will take the ſame route through the wilderneſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and Thief (if ſtolen) ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horſe only, paid by

JOHN PATTERSON.

Fayette county, Waſhington township, May 7, 1796.

Whereas my wife Mary Barret has left my bed and board, and taken from me a large ſum of money, and goods to the value of one hundred pounds; ſhe is ſaid to be gone to Whelen, and is the daughter of John Pollock. I forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

Walter M'Alliſter Barret.

April 29, 1796.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, near Canonſburgh, on the 30th of April, a black Mare, 8 or 9 years old, no brand that I know of, a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on her noſe, her near hind foot white, lately trimmed between the ears, about 14 hands and an half high, in good order. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, or to David Robinſon, in the Forks of Yough, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN NEILSON.

May 7, 1796.

Taken up on the waters of Seneca graſs, in Allegheny county, on the north weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, a bright ſorrel Horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, ſuppoſed to have run in the woods all laſt winter. The owner by proving property and paying charges may him again by applying to the ſubſcriber in Weſtmoreland county, Unity township, about one mile and an half from Baldridge's tavern.

THOMAS GELLY.

May 2, 1796.

Entered with ſubſcriber, one of the Wood Rangers for Allegheny county, a ſorrel Mare, about 14 hands high, with a white mane and tail, and a natural trotter. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, May 9, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Friday night the 22d of April, a bright bay Horſe, 3 years old this ſpring, has a ſtar in his forehead, a few white hairs above one of his eyes, and a ring of white round one of his paſtern joints; he is very lengthy and round bodied, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

JACOB HARRIS,

Fayette county, Waſhington township, May 5, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Diſtillers will pleaſe to remember that by a law paſſed on the 8th day of March 1792, it is enacted, among other things, that all owners and poſſeſſors of Stills ſhall make entries thereof at the Office of Inſpection in whoſe diviſion they may reſide, any time each year between the laſt day of June and the firſt day of July; thoſe who neglect or refuſe to enter their ſtills in that time ſhall pay by the monthly rate, at ten cents on each gallon capacity of their ſtills, or at the rate of ſixty cents per gallon on what ſpirits they diſtill, and will be liable to pay at the yearly rate of fifty four cents per gallon on the capacity of their ſtills. Thoſe Diſtillers who have not entered for this preſent year to pay by the monthly gallon on what they diſtill, will be liable to render their accounts at the time of their entering in June next, which will enable the collectors to make out their returns.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to engage ſome capable perſon to make a quantity of JOINT SHINGLES, to the amount of about ten thouſand or upwards; alſo, to undertake the framing and covering of a roof of 55 by 35 feet. Probably ſome other pieces of work, ſuch as framing the upper floor of joice, &c. may be added to the above job. He wiſhes to have the Shingles made immediately, in order to allow them time for ſeaſoning.

JOHN IRWIN.

Bruſh Hill, Weſtmoreland county, April 26, 1796.

N. B. The ſhingle ſtuff, and all the other timber will be laid down at the building, and boarding furniſhed to the undertakers.

AS the partnerſhip of IRWIN and BURCHFIELD will diſſolve the 9th day of June next, they therefore will continue to ſell the remainder of their Goods now on hand at or as near as poſſible to the firſt coſt—and what Goods remain on hand that day they will ſell at public auction—The ſale will begin at the Store at 10 o'clock on ſaid 9th day of June, and continue from day to day until all the Goods are ſold. Six months credit will be given to any perſon buying an articles to the amount of thirty ſhillings or upwards, giving approved ſecurity.

The partners once more requeſt thoſe indebted to them to make immediate payment.

IRWIN & BURCHFIELD.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1796.

Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY of good, clean HEMP, for which a generous price will be given by JOHN IRWIN, at the Corner of Third and Liberty ſtreets.

Pittſburgh, May 6, 1796.

N. B. ROPES of all kinds may be had as above, and the uſual abatement made to thoſe who wiſh to retail.

FOR SALE,

THE following Tracts of Land in Allegheny county, Moon township, part of the eſtate of the late John Vanderen, viz. Three adjoining tracts ſituate near the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining lands of Joſhua Meeks, John Meeks, and others, 407 acres in the name of Baron de Beelen, 230 and three quarters in the name of Robert Irwine, and 360 and an half acres in the name of John Wintzle. Alſo, three other adjoining tracts ſituate on Reardon's run, a branch of Raccoon creek, 312 acres in the name of Jun. Palmer, 300 acres in the name of Thomas R. Kennedy, and 306 acres in the name of Henry Land. The quality of thoſe lands is above mediocrity, and the ſituation highly eligible. Perſons deſirous of purchaſing may offer their propoſals to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed for that purpoſe.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

April 25, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at the Printing-Office.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subſcription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Adverſiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.